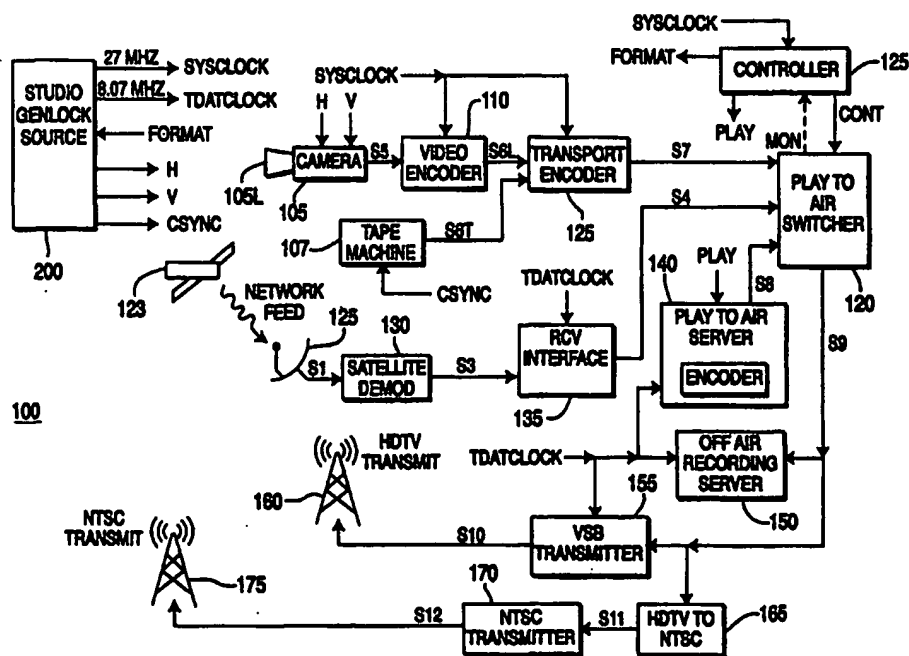




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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SPLICING COMPRESSED INFORMATION SIGNALS



(57) Abstract

A method and apparatus for splicing a first information stream into a second information stream to produce an output information stream containing compressed digital data. The first and second information streams (54, 57) are synchronized using a common timing reference (200), thereby avoiding temporal discontinuity errors in an information stream decoder.

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SPLICING COMPRESSED INFORMATION SIGNALS

The U.S. Government has certain rights in this invention pursuant to
5 Contract No. 70NANB5H1174.

The invention relates to communication systems in general, and more particularly, the invention relates to a method and apparatus for synchronizing a plurality of compressed data streams to facilitate stream selection and other operations.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

There are several major television networks providing national news and other programming to local or regional affiliate stations. These affiliate stations receive a National Television Systems Commission (NTSC) network feed via, e.g., a satellite link and synchronize the NTSC feed to a local NTSC synchronizing, or
15 "genlock" signal. The term "genlocking" refers to the process of synchronizing one or more signals, or the equipment producing the signals, to a studio timing reference. The NTSC television signal includes synchronizing pulses which delineate horizontal lines of video and, therefore, allow for simple calculations of video field and frame locations within the NTSC signal. Thus, the affiliate is able
20 to align the video and audio information on, e.g., a line by line, field by field, or frame by frame basis. The affiliate station may then easily insert ("splice in") advertising or local programming into the received signal. The resultant spliced signal, which includes network programming and locally inserted material, is then transmitted via, e.g., terrestrial broadcast.

25 In several communications systems, the data to be transmitted is compressed so that the available bandwidth is used more efficiently. For example, the Moving Pictures Experts Group (MPEG) has promulgated several standards relating to digital data delivery systems. The first, known as MPEG-1 refers to ISO/IEC standards 11172. The second, known as MPEG-2, refers to
30 ISO/IEC standards 13818.

The proposed use of such compressed data by a network and its affiliate poses several technical challenges since MPEG-based video and audio

synchronization is not as straightforward as NTSC-based synchronization. Moreover, the affiliate station must be able to subject an MPEG data stream to operations like genlock or splicing (e.g., adding commercials to programs) prior to re-transmission by the affiliate station.

5 There is considerable expense involved in performing the above synchronization, splicing and other operations on a compressed (e.g., MPEG) data stream. This is because the compressed network feed or other stream must be decoded, processed and re-encoded prior to transmission to a local user. In addition to the expense, this approach also degrades the signal quality of the
10 network fed video and audio because the steps of decoding and encoding are not entirely lossless (i.e., portions of the data representing an image may be ignored or truncated during at least the encoding process).

 Therefore, a need exists in the art for a cost-efficient method and apparatus for applying splicing and other processing techniques to information contained in
15 a compressed data stream.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

 A method and apparatus for processing a compressed information signal includes a timing source for providing a plurality of synchronized timing information signals to one or more compressed information processors. The
20 information processors operate on respective compressed information signals in a synchronous manner such that it is not necessary to compare baseband or elementary information signals when performing signal splicing or insertion operations.

 More specifically, an HDTV pass-through station is disclosed in which a
25 synchronizing source provides a plurality of timing signals derived from a common frequency source. The timing signals are used to synchronize an MPEG-compliant network feed signal to MPEG-compliant live feed signals and stored feed signals such that switching or splicing amongst the three feed signals may be performed at a transport level, thereby avoiding baseband or elementary stream
30 manipulation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The teachings of the present invention can be readily understood by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a high definition television (HDTV) pass-through station according to the invention; and

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of a studio timing source suitable for use in the pass-through station of FIG. 1.

To facilitate understanding, identical reference numerals have been used, where possible, to designate identical elements that are common to the figures.

10

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention will be described within the context of a high definition television (HDTV) pass-through station (e.g., a network affiliate station) which is operative upon MPEG-compliant information streams, including video and audio information streams. The invention provides a cost effective solution for designers of such pass-through stations. However, it must be noted that the embodiment of the invention described herein may be modified for use in other compressed data systems where, e.g., it is desirable for a plurality of information processors to operate on respective compressed information signals in a synchronous manner such that it is not necessary to compare baseband or elementary information signals when performing signal switching, splicing or insertion operations.

The MPEG standards address the timing and synchronization issues for decoders of MPEG data streams (e.g., video, audio, data, and the like) as follows. A sample of a 27MHz referenced clock is transmitted in a program clock reference (PCR) field of a transport stream packet. The PCR indicates a time when the transport decoder is expected to have completed reading the PCR field. This information may be used by a far-end decoder, such as a high definition television receiver, to synchronize a system clock within the receiver. That is, the phase of the local clock running at the far-end decoder is compared to the PCR value in the bit stream at the instant at which the PCR is obtained to determine whether the decoding process is synchronized to ensure accurate decoding and decompression of the data stream. In general, the PCR from the transport stream does not

directly change the phase of the system clock of the decoder, but only serves as an input to adjust the clock rate.

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a HDTV pass-through station 100 according to the invention. The pass-through station 100 receives a compressed information signal from a television network (i.e., a network feed) and inserts or "splices in" advertising or local programming into the received signal. The resultant spliced signal, which includes network programming and locally inserted material, is then transmitted via terrestrial broadcast to an end user, e.g., an Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC) receiver or HDTV receiver.

Specifically, a studio timing source 200 provides a 27MHz system clock SYSCLOCK, an 8.07 MHz transport data clock TDATCLOCK and three video synchronizing signals; a horizontal H synchronization signal, a vertical V synchronization signal and composite CSYNC synchronization signal. The studio timing source 200 may be used to provide other clock and synchronizing signals, e.g., the 19.93 MHz or 2.4 MHz clocks favored by some equipment manufacturers. It is important to note that all of these clock and synchronization signals are locked to a common reference frequency source (e.g., 27MHz) within timing source 200, as will be described below with respect to FIG. 2.

A network feed signal S1, including an MPEG-compliant information stream, is transmitted by a satellite 123, received by an antenna 125 and demodulated by a satellite signal demodulator 130. The demodulated network feed signal S3 comprises, e.g., an MPEG-compliant transport stream that has been encoded at the network transmitter (not shown) using one or more known error correction or other encoding schemes (e.g., randomization, Reed-Solomon, Trellis encoding and the like). The demodulated network feed signal S3 and the clock signal TDATCLOCK are coupled to a receiver interface 135. Receiver interface 135 utilizes the transport data clock TDATCLOCK to extract an MPEG transport stream S4 from the demodulated network feed signal S3. The receiver interface 135 may comprise, e.g., a small first-in, first-out (FIFO) memory synchronized to a stable studio timing reference, illustratively, the TDATCLOCK.

This arrangement allows the satellite feed to be synchronized to the studio reference.

The extracted MPEG transport stream S4 comprises the programming stream that is to be retransmitted (along with any locally-inserted program material or commercials) by the pass-through station. The extracted MPEG transport stream S4 includes a program clock reference (PCR) that was ultimately derived from the common reference frequency source in the timing source 200. Thus, the extracted MPEG transport stream S4 representing the network feed is synchronized at the transport level to the studio timing source 200.

A camera 105 receives "live" image information (e.g., a live news program) via a lens 105L. The camera also receives the horizontal H and vertical V synchronization signals, which are used to format the image information to produce a synchronized image signal S5. A video encoder 110 receives the synchronized image signal S5 and the clock signal SYSCLOCK and produces a video elementary stream S6L. A tape machine 107 is used to play tape containing, e.g., recorded images produced by camera 105. The tape machine 107 receives composite synchronization signal CSYNC to synchronize an output elementary stream S6T. A transport encoder 125 receives the two video elementary streams S6L, S6T and the clock signal SYSCLOCK, selects one of video elementary streams S6L, S6T for encoding, and produces an MPEG-compliant "live feed" transport stream S7. The live feed stream S7 may be in any video format (e.g., 1125 line 30 Hz interlaced, other HDTV, NTSC and the like). Since the transport encoder 115 utilizes the clock signal SYSCLOCK, the timing information (i.e., PCR) of the resultant "live feed" transport stream S7 is synchronized at the transport level to the studio timing source 200.

A play-to-air server 140 (e.g., a video disk, tape machine, or other storage device) stores advertisement and/or local programming. The advertisement and/or local programming information is stored as elementary of packetized elementary video and audio information. The play-to-air server 140 receives the clock signal TDATECLOCK and in response to a control signal PLAY from a controller 125, produces an MPEG-compliant "stored feed" transport stream S8.

Since the play-to-air server 140 utilizes the clock signal TDATELOCK, the timing information (i.e., PCR) of the resultant "stored feed" transport stream S8 is synchronized at the transport level to the studio timing source 200.

A play-to-air switcher (i.e., splicer) 120 receives the MPEG transport
5 streams representing the studio feed S4, the live feed S7 and the stored feed S8. As previously discussed, these three streams S4, S7, S8 have been transport-encoded using clock signals which are derived from a common frequency source. The play-to-air switcher is responsive to a control signal CONT from controller 125 to select one S9 of the streams S4, S7, S8 for subsequent storage and
10 broadcast. It is important to note that the selection of a transport stream in this manner is only possible because the available transport streams S4, S7, S8 are already synchronized, or "genlocked," to the studio reference clock. This means that the PCR time stamps in the respective streams S4, S7, S8 are the temporally aligned (i.e., respective PCR reference packets arriving simultaneously at
15 switcher 120 will be identical).

An off-air recording server 150 receives the selected stream S9 and the clock signal TDATELOCK. The record server 150 includes a transport stream decoder (not shown) that utilizes the clock signal TDATELOCK to decode the selected stream S9 to a packetized elementary stream level for storage on a
20 digital storage medium. A vestigial sideband (VSB) transmitter 155 also receives the selected stream S9 and the clock signal TDATELOCK. The VSB transmitter 155 encodes the selected stream S9 using, e.g., data randomization, Reed-Solomon encoding, interleaving and Trellis encoding. The encoded signal is then modulated using known VSB modulation techniques to produce a VSB modulated
25 signal S10 for broadcast by an HDTV transmitter 160. Since the off-air recording server 150 and VSB transmitter 155 utilizes the clock signal TDATELOCK, the timing information included in the recorded and broadcast signals will be synchronized.

The pass-through station 100 also includes an HDTV to NTSC converter
30 165 that scan converts the selected stream S9 to an NTSC signal S11. An NTSC transmitter modulates the NTSC signal S11 using known techniques to produce an NTSC modulated signal S12 for broadcast by an NTSC transmitter 175. The

NTSC modulated signal S12 and VSB modulated signal S10 are broadcast simultaneously. The simultaneous broadcast is only required during an NTSC to HDTV transitional period mandated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the U.S. government regulatory agency responsible for radio-spectrum
5 usage.

In the pass-through station 100 of FIG. 1, the play-to-air switcher 120 selects one of the three signals available streams S4, S7, S8 as stream S9 for subsequent storage and broadcast. For example, the network feed stream S4 may include a 20 minute television program which is transmitted in several
10 predetermined portions over a 30 minute time period. The non-program portions (i.e., the 10 remaining minutes) are the portions of the 30 minute time period during which the local affiliate may insert commercials or other information. During the program portions of the 30 minute time period, the network feed S4 is coupled to the transmitters as selected stream S9. During the non-program
15 portions of the 30 minute time period, the stored feed S8 or the live feed S7 may be coupled to the transmitters as selected stream S9. The controller 125 receives the system clock signal SYSCLOCK, determines the appropriate time to switch and, via control signal CONT, causes the switcher 120 to select the desired stream.

20 The controller 125 optionally receives a monitor signal MON which allows the controller 125 to monitor the data streams received by switcher 120. For example, the controller may be used to determine the format of the network feed signal S4 and responsively provide a signal FORMAT indicative of the determined format. The format indicative signal FORMAT may be used by, e.g., a
25 synchronization generator device which will be described in more detail with respect to FIG. 2.

It is important to note that the selected stream S9 is, in effect, a multiplexed transport stream comprising portions of, e.g., the network feed stream S4 and the stored feed stream S8. The multiplexed stream S9 will not be
30 decoded at the receiver properly if the time stamps of the network S4 and stored S8 streams are not synchronized. The improper decoding produces a timing discontinuity at the switching points in the stream that may cause the decoder to

improperly present several frames as timing circuitry within the decoder slews from, e.g., PCR data contained in the network feed S4 to PCR data contained in the stored feed S8. Some decoders sense this timing error and simply produce a "blank" output signal until the decoder timing circuitry adjusts. This condition is
5 not desirable.

In the pass-through station 100 of FIG. 1, the above-described discontinuity error is avoided by "genlocking" the three streams S4, S7, S8 to a common frequency source prior to switching. This "genlocking," or synchronization, means that the selected stream S9 may be decoded properly (i.e., without discontinuities)
10 in a transport decoder even after a switching operation that combines multiple streams produced by different sources. Moreover, the switching operation is greatly simplified since the main criterion for switching is simply the "wall clock" time for inserting a commercial.

The arrangement of FIG. 1 allows a satellite feed to be synchronized to a
15 studio reference. Prior art arrangements required that a satellite feed be decoded to an elementary stream or baseband signal, time-base corrected and coupled to a switcher along with a number of other time-base corrected baseband signals. The selected signal would then be re-encoded and transmitted. This process was cumbersome, expensive and tended to degrade the quality of the selected video or
20 audio signal. The invention avoids this problem.

FIG. 2 shows a block diagram of a studio timing source 200 suitable for use in the pass-through station of FIG. 1. Timing source 200 includes a stable reference frequency source 210 (e.g., a 27 MHz source) having an output coupled to a first buffered splitter 220. The buffered splitter receives a 27MHz signal
25 from the source and provides a plurality of buffered 27MHz signals at respective outputs. Several buffered 27MHz output signals (illustratively, two) are coupled to timing source outputs as SYSCLOCK signals. The 27MHz clock frequency is the standard system clock frequency for an MPEG system. Of course, in non-MPEG systems, the reference clock frequency may be other than 27MHz.

30 One of the buffered 27MHz output signals is coupled to a frequency converter 230, illustratively a phase locked loop (PLL) type, which produces an 8.07MHz output signal. The 8.07MHz output signal is buffered by a second

buffered splitter 240. Several buffered 8.07MHz output signals (illustratively, two) are coupled to the timing source outputs as TDATCLOCK signals. The 8.07MHz clock frequency is the standard clock frequency used for transferring transport packets from one device to another (e.g., from one server to another or
5 from a transport encoder to a splicer).

One of the buffered 27MHz output signals is coupled to a frequency converter 250, illustratively a phase locked loop (PLL) type, which produces an 74.25MHz output signal. The 74.25MHz output signal is buffered by a third buffered splitter 260. A buffered 74.25MHz signal is coupled to a synchronization
10 generator 270 that generates HDTV horizontal H, vertical V and composite synchronization CSYNC signals and couples these signals to the timing source outputs. The synchronizing signals H, V, CSYNC are generated by counting down the buffered 74.25MHz signal (i.e., pixel clock signal). The synchronization signals H, V, CSYNC are suitable for use by, e.g., an HDTV camera or tape
15 machine.

It should be noted that by using a 74.25MHz pixel clock, the synchronization generator 270 of timing source 200 produces synchronization signals H, V, CSYNC that are appropriate for use in the 1125 lines, 30Hz interlaced HDTV format. Synchronization signals for other HDTV formats or
20 conventional television formats may be generated by changing the output frequency of the frequency converter 250. This change may be made in response to a signal FORMAT which causes the frequency converter 250 to change its output signal frequency. This signal may be provided by, e.g., the controller 225 in the pass-through station 100 of FIG. 1.

25 The invention has been described within the context of a high definition television (HDTV) pass-through station (e.g., a network affiliate station) that is operative upon MPEG-compliant information streams, including video and audio information streams. The invention provides a cost effective solution for designers of such pass-through stations. For example, a common frequency
30 source is used to derive all the timing signals required by such a station. Moreover, the use of this common frequency source allows the "genlocking" or synchronizing of a network feed carrying MPEG-compliant programming, a server

storing MPEG-compliant commercials and a commercial inserter for inserting the commercials into the network feed for subsequent broadcast. In this manner, timing discontinuities are avoided and the station, therefore, does not need to retime the combined signal prior to broadcast. Also, by locking all the output
5 clocks together, the above-described genlock arrangement advantageously prevents an accumulation of jitter in a signal being coupled from one piece of equipment to another (e.g., from a server to a splicer to a VSB modulator). Furthermore, the genlock arrangement allows for control and synchronization of an HDTV camera or tape machine and the insertion of the live or taped
10 information into the network feed.

However, it must be noted that the embodiment of the invention described herein may be modified for use in other compressed data systems where, e.g., it is desirable for a plurality of information processors to operate on respective compressed information signals in a synchronous manner such that it is not
15 necessary to compare baseband or elementary information signals when performing signal splicing or insertion operations.

Although various embodiments which incorporate the teachings of the present invention have been shown and described in detail herein, those skilled in the art can readily devise many other varied embodiments that still incorporate
20 these teachings.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for splicing a first information stream into a second information stream to produce an output information stream, said second information stream
5 and said output information stream comprising transport streams containing compressed digital data, said method comprising the steps of:
 - generating a timing signal;
 - recovering said second information stream using said timing signal;
 - coupling said recovered second information stream to an output;
 - 10 producing said first information stream using said timing signal, said first information stream being contemporaneously produced with respect to said recovery of said second information stream; and
 - coupling said recovered first information stream to said output when said first information stream is produced.
- 15 2. The method of claim 1 wherein said first information stream is stored in a storage medium and said first information stream producing step further comprises the steps of:
 - comparing an indicium of real time to a predetermined start time indicium;
 - 20 and
 - producing said first information stream when said indicium of real time matches said predetermined start time indicium.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein said second information stream is received
25 by a receiver and continuously recovered, and said method further comprises the steps of:
 - comparing an indicium of real time to a predetermined stop time indicium;
 - and
 - coupling said recovered second information stream to said output when
 - 30 said indicium of real time matches said predetermined stop time indicium.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said timing information signal comprises a transport bitstream data clock.
5. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps of:
- 5 deriving at least a horizontal synchronizing signal and a vertical synchronizing signal using said timing information signal;
- synchronizing a camera using said horizontal and vertical synchronizing signals to produce an image signal; and
- encoding said image signal using said timing information signal to produce
- 10 said first information stream.
6. Apparatus for splicing a first compressed information stream into a second compressed information stream to produce an output information stream, said apparatus comprising:
- 15 a timing generator for producing a timing signal;
- a receiver for receiving a signal including said second compressed information stream;
- a decoder, coupled to said timing generator and said receiver, for recovering said second compressed information stream from said received signal using said
- 20 timing signal;
- a first compressed information stream source coupled to said timing generator, for producing said first compressed information stream; and
- a switch, coupled to said decoder and said first compressed information stream source, said switch coupling said first compressed information stream to
- 25 an output in a first operating mode and coupling said second compressed information stream to said output in a second operating mode;
- said server producing said first compressed information stream during said first operating mode of said switch.
- 30 7. The apparatus of claim 6 further comprising:
- a controller coupled to a source of an indicium of real time;

said controller causing said switch to enter said first operating mode when said indicium of real time indicates that a predetermined start time has arrived.

8. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein said receiver continuously recovers said
5 second information stream, said apparatus further comprising:

a controller coupled to a source of an indicium of real time, said controller causing said switch to enter said first operating mode when said indicium of real time indicates that a predetermined start time has arrived, said controller causing said switch to enter said second operating mode when said indicium of
10 real time indicates that a predetermined stop time has arrived.

9. The apparatus of claim 6 wherein said timing signal comprises a transport bitstream data clock.

- 15 10. The apparatus of claim 6 further comprising:

a synchronization signal generator, coupled to said timing generator, for producing at least a horizontal synchronizing signal and a vertical synchronizing signal using said timing signal;

a camera, coupled to said synchronization signal generator, and using said
20 horizontal and vertical synchronizing signals to produce an image signal; and

an encoder, coupled to said camera, for encoding said image signal using said timing signal to produce said first compressed information signal.

- 25 11. A method of multiplexing a plurality of MPEG bitstreams, said plurality of MPEG bitstreams including a received transport stream and stored elementary stream, said method comprising:

generating a transport clock signal using a timing reference source;

using said transport clock signal to couple said received transport stream to
30 a multiplexer; and

in a first mode of operation:

using said transport clock signal to transport encode said stored elementary stream to produce a transport stream; and

using said transport clock signal to couple produced transport stream to a multiplexer output;

5 in a second mode of operation:

using said transport clock signal to couple received transport stream to said multiplexer output.

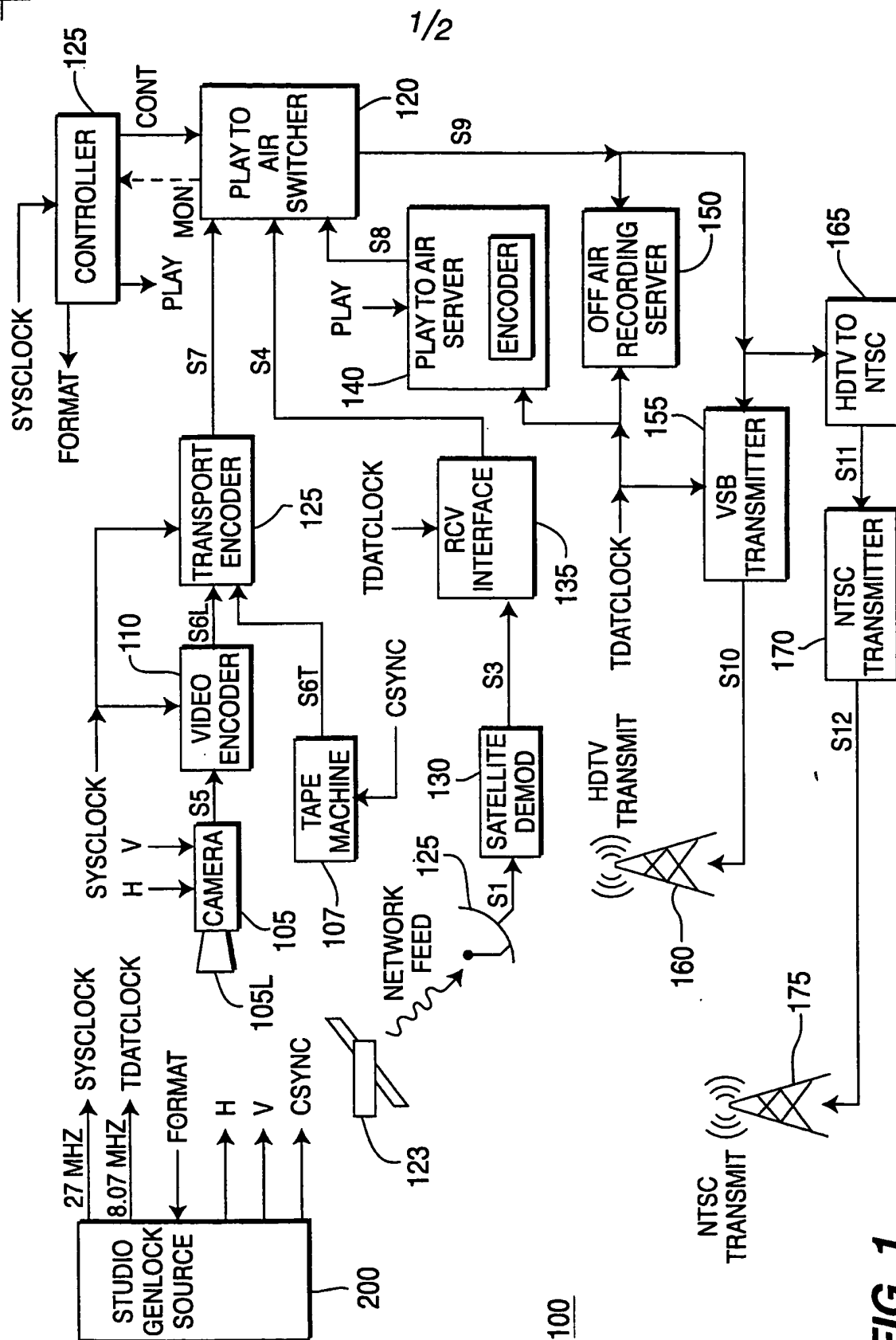


FIG. 1

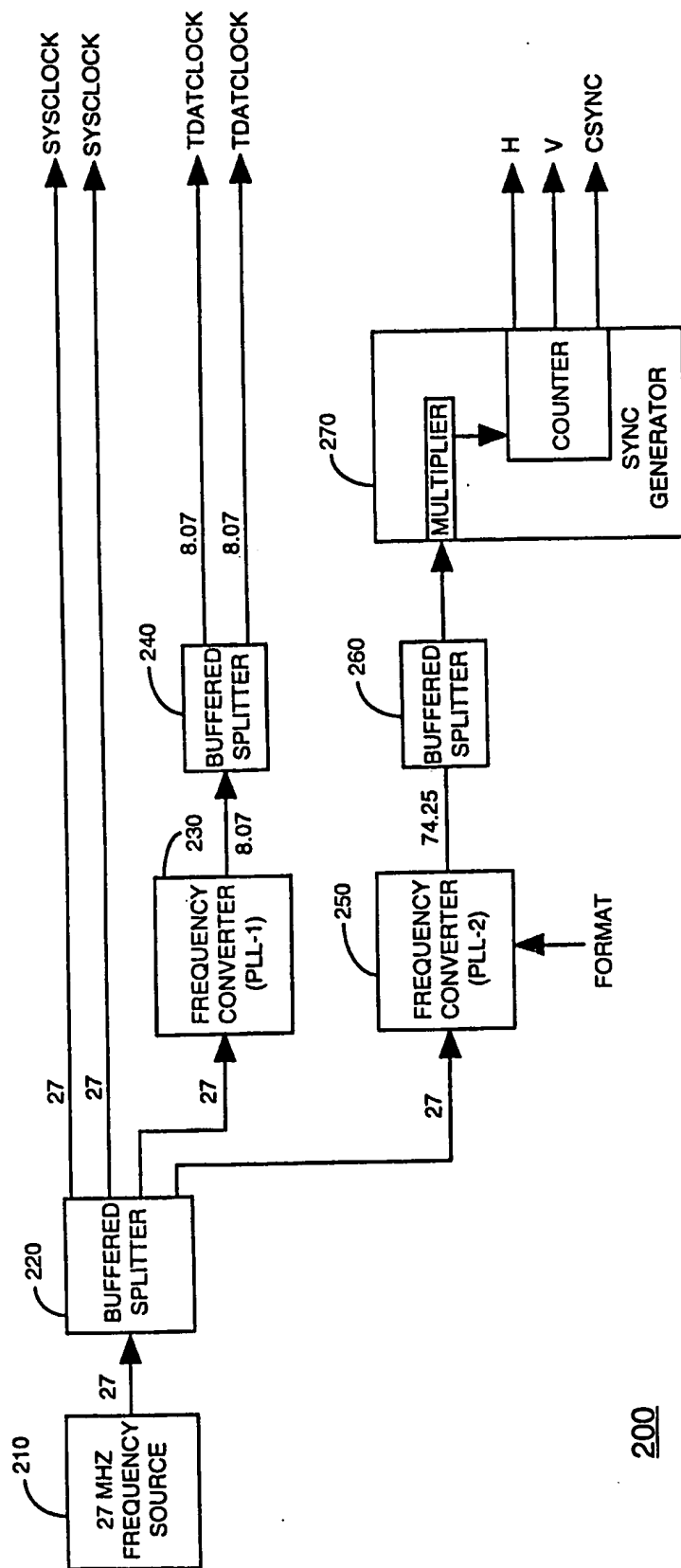


FIG. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/10750

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : H04N 7/14, 7/167, 9/76, 9/475; H03D 3/24; H04L 7/00; H03K 9/00

US CL : 348/13, 512, 601; 375/316, 376, 368; 380/13

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 348/13, 512, 601; 375/316, 376, 368; 380/13

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,588,025 A (Strolle et al.) 24 December 1996 (24.12.96), col. 2, lines 34-48.	1-11
Y, P	US 5,715,285 A (Yamada) 03 February 1998 (03.02.98), col.5, lines 57-67.	1-11
Y	US 5,579,348 A (Walker et al.) 26 November 1996 (26.11.96), col. 1, lines 66-67, col. 2, lines 1-48.	1-11
Y, P	US 5,652,749 A (Davenport et al.) 29 July 1997 (29.07.97), col. 3, lines 11-39.	1-11
Y	US 4,542,407 A (Cooper et al.) 17 September 1985 (17.09.85), col. 1, lines 53-68, col. 2, lines 1-23.	1-11

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 AUGUST 1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/10750

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,511,099 A (Ko et al.) 23 April 1996 (23.04.96), col. 2, lines 58-67, col. 3, lines 1-54.	1-11
Y	US 4,490,742 A (Wurtzinger) 25 December 1984 (25.12.84), col. 1, lines 47-68, col. 2, lines 1-36.	1-11